

stitution in which they have been educated and trained.

These young persons, previous to being sent away, must have given convincing evidence to the Superintendent and the Matron of their capability both as to qualifications for work and moral character, and it must not be thought that the interest taken in them, while in this Institution, is to cease upon them leaving it to enter upon life dependant entirely upon their own exertions; for the Superintendent will keep up a regular correspondence with them, keeping date of their departure from the Institution, will follow them—both male and female, keeping record of their employers, and the changes they may make.

This is conceived to be of primary importance to the efficiency and success of this excellent work.

If argument were required to shew the necessity for a department in the Building which we hope to erect for the above purpose, we need only advert to the daily records of the Police and Recorder's Courts.

A weightier reason than any other may be found in the fact that, there is a Petition now before the Provincial Legislature, for the passing of an Act, similar to the Imperial Act, for the establishment of Reformatory Schools, and which if it becomes Law, will necessitate the erection of Buildings to receive youths of this class from the Protestant portion of the delinquents.

One of the provisions of this Act, is the allowance of an amount "per capita" for the boarding, and instruction of the youth thus committed to the Schools.

A large number of both sexes are taken up, and for petty offences sent to Jail, to herd with men and women, hardened in vice, so that they come out again worse than before.

The most of these children have no homes, know nothing of a home, and speedily return to the shelter the prison affords. It would not be hard to show, that by well directed effort, many of these homeless ones might be saved from this life of sin and misery, and trained up to a life of virtue and industry, blessings to society rather than its curse.

All that is needed to effect this, is large hearted benevolence on the part of those who are wealthy; with implicit reliance on the smile of Divine Providence.

C. ALEXANDER, }  
 T. M. THOMSON, } Sub-Committee.  
 R. HOLLAND, }  
 G. H. FROTHINGHAM, }

Approved at meeting of Relief Board.

**LIST OF LIFE GOVERNORS OF THE PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE.**

Made up to the 9th April, 1869.

Votes.

- 5. Allan, Hugh.
- 5. Atwater, Edwin.
- 5. Anderson, Robert.

Votes.

- 10. Alexander, Charles.
- 5. Bryson, T. M.
- 5. Buntin, Alex.
- 4. Brown, Champion.
- 5. Brooke, John.
- 4. Bagg, Stanley C.
- 5. Cochrane, M. H.
- 5. Caverhill, John.
- 10. Clark, J. P.
- 4. Carter, William.
- 4. Dawson, B.
- 15. Edmonstone, William.
- 4. Evans, J. S.
- 15. Frothingham, John.
- 10. Ferrier, Hon. James.
- 10. Frothingham & Workman.
- 4. Ferrier, James, jun.
- 5. Greenshields, Son & Co., S.
- 5. Glassford, Jones & Co.
- 4. Greene, E. K.
- 4. Gibb, B.
- 4. Graut, Hall & Co.
- 10. Greenshields, J. B.
- 15. Hart, Theodore.
- 5. Holton, Hon. L. H.
- 4. Hagar, George.
- 4. Hutchison, John.
- 5. Johnstone, James.
- 10. Jones, Hon. Robt.
- 4. Janes, Oliver & Co.
- 15. Kay, W. F.
- 5. Kerry Bros. & Crathern.
- 4. Lewis Kay & Co.
- 5. Lyman, B.
- 5. Lyman, Henry.
- 10. Murray, Wm.
- 15. Molson, Wm.
- 5. Molson & Bros., J. H. R.
- 5. Muir, Robt.
- 4. Moir, James.
- 4. Matthews, George.
- 4. Mills, Mrs. J. E.
- 4. Morland, Thomas.
- 10. Mathewson, Hugh.
- 5. Mathewson, J. A.
- 4. Molson, John.
- 15. Mackenzie, J. G.
- 10. Macdougall, D. L.
- 5. Macdougall, H. L.
- 13. Mackay, Jos. & Bro.
- 4. McDougall, Wm.
- 4. McGibbon, Alex.
- 4. McLennan, John.
- 4. McDougall, James.
- 4. Nelson, H. A.
- 5. Phillips, Charles.
- 10. Routh, H. L.
- 5. Redpath, Peter.
- 10. Reikie, R. J.
- 4. Robertson, Andrew.
- 5. Stephen, Geo.
- 5. Stephens, Harrison.
- 4. Shelton, E. E.
- 4. Sinclair, John.
- 10. Thomson, T. M.
- 15. Torrance, David.